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gambia to Timbuctu. The expense of maintaining the colony has greatly exceeded any revenue derived from it. Though many doubt the political wisdom of retaining it, yet the French have too much pride to acknowledge that the enterprise has been in any way a failure; and they will undoubtedly hold it, and perhaps found an empire. Senegambia and the coast of Guinea, claimed by the French and English, are low and moist, filled with swamps and lagoons, and will prevent any European colonization.

South of the Kongo, the Portuguese claim a wide section of country running across Africa. They have occupied this country over two hundred years. They have done little towards colonizing, and only hold a few trading-posts on the coast and in the interior, dealing principally in slaves, ivory, and gold; and it may well be doubted whether, without holding slaves, they have the stamina or ability to colonize this country, or to produce any permanent impression upon it.

The south portion of Africa, from the 18th parallel on the Atlantic to the 26th parallel on the Indian Ocean, is generally fertile; and the climate is favorable to Europeans, and is capable of sustaining a large population. The growth of Cape Colony has been very slow, but a more rapid growth is anticipated. We believe it will be permanently occupied by the English, who will dispossess the aborigines, and form a great and permanent English state. The coast of Zanzibar, occupied by the Germans and English, is rich and fertile, the climate unhealthy; but when the mountain-ranges are crossed, and the elevated plateaus and lake regions are reached, the interior resembles the Kongo region. Massaua and Suakin, on the Red Sea, are unhealthy and worthless, unless connected by railroad with the upper Nile.

There remains equatorial Africa, including the French settlements on the Ogowe, the region about Lake Chad, the Kongo and its tributaries, and the lake region. The more we learn of equatorial Africa, the greater its natural advantages appear to be. The rivers open up the country in a favorable manner for trade and settlement. Its elevation from 2,000 to 3,000 feet will, I believe, render it healthy, though this elevation is only equal to from ten degrees to fourteen degrees of north latitude. Here all the fruits of the torrid zone, the fruits and most of the grains of the temperate zone, cotton, India-rubber, and sugar-cane, are found.

The country has been unhealthy, a great many Europeans have died, and few have been able to remain more than two or three years without returning to Europe to recuperate. These facts seem to show that the climate is not healthy for Europeans. But, by reason of the exposure incidental to all new settlements, the mortality has been much greater than it will be when the country is settled and the unhealthy stations have been exchanged for healthier localities. Every new country has its peculiar dangers, which must be discovered and understood, then overcome. I believe that these obstacles will be overcome, and that Europeans will occupy all this region, and that it will become a European colony.

If European colonization is successful, European civilization will come into contact with African barbarism. Where such a contest is carried on in a country where the climate is equally favorable to the two races, it can only result in the subjugation or destruction of the inferior race. If the climate is unfavorable to the white population, then, unless the inferior is subjected to the superior, the white population will fail in colonizing the country, and the Negro will either slowly emerge from barbarism, or return to his original degraded condition.

The Negroes have never developed any high degree of civilization; and when they have lived in contact with civilization, and made considerable progress when that contact ceased, they have deteriorated into Barbarists. But, on the other hand, they have never faded away and disappeared, like the Indian of America and the natives of the Southern Archipelago.

Nature has spread a bountiful and never-ending harvest before the Negro, and given to him a climate where neither labor of body or mind, nor clothing, nor a house, is essential to his comfort. All nature invites to an idle life; and it is only through compulsion, and contact with a life from without, that his condition can be improved.

In Africa there is going on a contest between civilization and

barbarism, Christianity and Mohammedanism, freedom and slavery, such as the world has never seen. Who can fail to be interested in the results of this conflict? We know that Africa is capable of the very highest civilization; that it was the birthplace of all civilization. To it we are indebted for the origin of all our arts and sciences, and it possesses to-day the most wonderful works of man. I believe that Africa, whose morning was so bright, and whose night has been so dark, will yet live to see the light of another and higher civilization.

#### BOOK-REVIEWS.

*Hypnotism or Mesmerism.* By CHARLES B. CORY. Boston, Mudge. 12°.

COMPARATIVELY little has been done in this country in the study of hypnotism, now occupying so prominent a place in the literatures of France, Germany, and other countries. It is the object of Mr. Cory, who is chairman of the committee on hypnotism, of the American Society for Psychical Research, to inform the American public with reference to those phenomena. Most of the papers here gathered together have been published separately, and the collection forms a very readable introduction into some aspects of the subject. A general paper on hypnotism, partly historical and partly expository, is followed by the most valuable of the papers, in which the factor played by the consent of the subject in the act of hypnotization is ingeniously analyzed. He shows, in one case, that the most intense efforts to will a patient to sleep, when the latter is unaware of the attempt, prove unavailing; while entire passivity is sufficient to cause sleep, when the subject has been led to believe that an attempt to hypnotize her is being made. Mr. Cory sums up his conclusions thus: (1) hypnotism is related to an abnormal constitution of the nervous system; (2) only a small percentage of persons are hypnotizable; (3) the condition is entirely due to suggestion, no one being hypnotizable without being informed, or led to suspect, that he is to be the object of experiment; (4) the condition may be self-induced; (5) in certain cases the hypnotic is insensitive. Mr. Cory's experiments on negative hallucinations are extremely ingenious. He shows, that, when an object is removed by suggestion from the field of vision, the subject takes note of some peculiarity by which to recognize that she is to ignore it. What the eye sees, the mind refuses to recognize. If a number of precisely similar objects are presented, the subject has no longer a clue as to which impression is to be ignored, and the suggestion fails. Mr. Cory has also a talk upon the therapeutic value of hypnotism.

#### AMONG THE PUBLISHERS.

THE new "Century Dictionary," which has been in course of preparation by The Century Company during the past seven years, is approaching completion, and it is expected that the issue of the work will begin during the coming spring. It will be published by subscription, and in parts, or "sections;" the whole, consisting of about 6,500 pages, to be finally bound into six quarto volumes. Although the printers have been engaged upon the type-setting for more than two years, the publishers have waited until the labor of making the plates is so well advanced that the work can be regularly issued at intervals of about a month, and completed within two years. Probably no work of greater magnitude or importance has been put forth by an American house. The editor-in-chief, Professor William Dwight Whitney of Yale University, who is perhaps the highest authority in philology in both America and England, has been assisted by nearly fifty experts, college professors, and others, each a recognized authority in his own specialty; the design of the dictionary being to make it complete and authoritative in every branch of literature, science, and the arts. It is intended that the botanist shall find in the "Century Dictionary" full definitions of terms in his special line of study; that the civil engineer and the architect can turn to it for the definitions (usually with plans and pictures) of the terms in their own specialties; and so with every other pursuit or profession, — law, music, medicine, chemistry, anatomy, archæology, zoölogy, mineralogy, theology, etc. Each expert is reading the proofs of the entire work; indeed, the

proofs are read by more than sixty people. For seven years not fewer than a hundred persons, and sometimes more, have been working upon this dictionary. Trained readers have been searching the fields of English literature for words, and uses of words, and quotations. Over two thousand authors will be quoted; and it is understood that American books, and even the current literature of the magazines, have been liberally drawn upon. The growth of the English language at the present day is astonishing. It is said that the new "Encyclopædia Britannica" alone furnished ten thousand new words to be defined in the "Century Dictionary." These were generally technical words, which had been coined by the writers of articles in the "Encyclopædia;" but nevertheless they are now born into the language, and are liable to be met with in any one's reading. The new dictionary will contain definitions of probably two hundred thousand words, and these without including any useless compounds. Thousands of quotations, from the vast store which the readers have gathered, will help to illustrate the uses of these words. The work is encyclopedic; that is, encyclopedic in the sense that it gives, in addition to definitions and the etymological history of words, a very great amount of detailed information which has hitherto been found only in the encyclopædias, and often not even in them. There will be about six thousand cuts in the text, the subjects of which have usually been chosen by the experts in charge of the special departments. They have been drawn, whenever possible, from the object itself, and engraved under the supervision of the Art Department of The Century Company. The engravings are said to be of a higher class than have yet found place in any work of this character. It is understood that all rights have been obtained for the issue of this dictionary throughout the English-speaking world, and that it will be published in England simultaneously with its issue in this country.

— Messrs. Longmans, Green, & Co. are about to follow Mr. Besant's "Eulogy of Richard Jefferies" with a volume of Jefferies's uncollected papers, under the apt title of "Field and Hedgerow," in which will appear the latest essays of the Englishman who best continued the tradition of White of Selborne. Among the subjects are "Hours of Spring," "The Makers of Summer," and "Time of Year," which are treated with the sympathy and the knowledge that lead a critic to call Jefferies "the English Thoreau."

— The article on "Walter Scott at Work," by E. H. Woodruff, in the February *Scribner's*, will contain facsimiles of many interesting pages from the proof-sheets of "Peveril of the Peak," with the pithy criticisms of Ballantyne and replies of Scott on the margin. This literary treasure was purchased in London twenty years ago by Ex-President Andrew D. White of Cornell, who furnishes an introduction to the article. Bishop Potter of New York, in an essay which will appear in the same number, on "Competition in Modern Life," says, "Let us understand, then, that competition—a strife to excel, nay, if you choose, downright rivalry—has a just and rightful place in the plan of any human life. A prize-fight is probably the most disgusting spectacle on earth, but it has in it just one moment which very nearly approaches the sublime; and that is when the combatants shake hands with each other and exchange that salutation as old as the classic arena, 'May the best man win.' It is the equitable thing that the best man should win." George H. Jessop, the playwright, will contribute the story of an Irish outrage, called "The Emergency Men," told from the landlord's point of view. C. D. Gibson, of *Life*, will illustrate it. In an article on "The Physical Development of Women," which Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard College will contribute, he says, "At the present time women as a class have more leisure than men for self-improvement, and we must look to them to help on the higher evolution of mind and body, not only in perfecting themselves, but in helping to perfect others. Already three-fourths of the school-teaching force in the United States is composed of women, and they will soon be in the majority as instructors in physical training. The gospel of fresh air and physical improvement is being slowly imbibed by our best families, and the stock of fine specimens of physical womanhood is slowly and steadily improving." W. C. Brownell, whose articles on "French Traits" have received a great deal of discriminating praise, will contribute the last of the group, which discusses

"The Art Instinct." The essays, with several not heretofore printed, will soon be published in book-form. Thomas Sergeant Perry will describe an interesting collection of Græco-Egyptian portraits discovered in 1887 near Fayoum. Professor Ebers believes that some of them were painted three or four centuries before the Christian era. The article is to be fully illustrated from photographs of the originals.

— Messrs. Dodd, Mead, & Co. have issued a catalogue of books, including some of exceeding rarity, such as perfect specimens from the presses of William Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, and Richard Pynson; a unique copy of the original folio edition of Ben Jonson's works, printed on large paper, with autograph inscription; the original quarto edition of Sidney's "Arcadia;" also the original manuscript of W. H. Ireland's "Shakesperian Forgeries" (numbering 174 lots), together with other desirable rare and choice books. This firm is at all times ready to price, and desirous of purchasing, good books. They are paying special attention to rare books, especially those relating to the early history of America, and would be glad to hear from any one who has books of real value, of which the owner may for any reason wish to dispose.

— Messrs. Cupples & Hurd, Boston, announce for immediate publication "The Eggs of North American Birds," by C. J. Maynard. Such a book has long been needed by students on oölogy, for there is no work upon the subject by any American author which can be called complete. The book begins with the descriptions of the eggs of the water-birds, and the species are numbered as in the "List of the American Ornithologists' Union," the nomenclature being the same so far as it is there given; but every species and subspecies that have been described up to date are included, considerably augmenting that list. All known eggs are described, and the description of each is given so clearly as to render it readily distinguishable. In case of rarities, this is often accomplished by comparison with some well-known species, or with the figured type, of which there are eighty, contained in ten plates, carefully drawn on stone by the author, and accurately colored by hand by Mrs. Maynard. The dimensions of the largest and smallest of a large series of the eggs of each species, number of eggs deposited, nesting-time, breeding-range, and description of nests, are given. At this late day, it is perhaps needless to state that the author has pursued his usual course in preparing the text of the work, and has never used a technical term when a simple one would answer. As a consequence, the descriptions are at once available to all classes of students. The work will be complete in eight parts, each part containing a description of seventy species, more or less, and at least one or two hand-colored plates. The entire work, it is expected, will be completed by the 1st of May, 1889. Sold only by subscription.

— Edward Allen Fay's "Concordance of the Divina Commedia" (Boston, Little, Brown, & Co.) is published under the auspices of the Dante Society, of which James Russell Lowell is president, and Charles Elliott Norton is vice-president. It was reviewed at length in the *Nation* for Oct. 25, 1888. The reviewer closed by saying, "Dr. Fay has put on the titlepage of his book the motto 'In che i gravi labor gli sono aggrati.' It well denotes the loving and accurate care with which he has performed his heavy task. His book—the first of its kind in centuries—is not for a day: full generations of lovers and students of Dante will place it on their shelves beside the 'Divina Commedia.'"

— Max O'Rell's book on the United States, which has been awaited with so much eagerness, will be published toward the end of this month by Messrs. Cassell & Co. It will be issued in Paris and London at about the same time. M. Calmann Levy, who publishes the book in France, has already taken advance orders for forty thousand copies; the English outlook is quite as good; and in this country there is every reason to anticipate a sale far exceeding that of England or France. Messrs. Cassell & Co. have paid M. Blouet (Max O'Rell) the largest lump sum that has ever been paid a foreign author for the right of publication in this country. The title of this book is "Jonathan and His Continent; Rambles through American Society," by Max O'Rell and Jack Allyn. The work of translating has been admirably done by Madam Blouet,

who is an English woman and a thorough French scholar. One who has had the privilege of glancing over the proof-sheets of Max O'Rell's book pronounces it the brightest thing he has done, and predicts that it will make a much greater sensation than "John Bull and His Isle," great as was the commotion caused by that clever skit. In giving his impressions of society in the United States, Max O'Rell is often severe, but always kind. He makes a number of statements, however, that are going to call forth contradictions in various quarters, and are likely to stir up some strong criticisms. Each of the great cities that he visited — Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, etc. — is honored by a special chapter. American women are also so honored, and their beauty is highly complimented; but this will hardly atone in their eyes for the charge brought against them of being badly dressed. Altogether the book is very lively reading, and will unquestionably excite the interest of every American citizen who wants to know what a keen-eyed, intelligent, and witty Frenchman has to say of him and of his country.

— Although the privilege of reprinting in book form the series of papers on "Authors at Home," which appeared in *The Critic*, was requested by a number of publishing-houses, it was the good fortune of Cassell & Co. to secure it. These articles are not mere gossiping sketches. While they are bright and interesting, they have the advantage of authorization as to facts of biography, as each author selected the person to write of him, or gave his approval where the selection was made by the editors. Messrs. Cassell & Co. wish to call attention to the fact that they intend to issue three editions of this book, — a thing unusual in the book-trade. The first will be a regular library edition at \$1.50, while the other two will be "limited" to one hundred copies each. One of these will be an *édition de luxe*, on heavy paper with generous margin, and handsomely bound, while the other will be on large paper especially prepared for "extra illustrating."

— Lee & Shepard will publish at once "Aryas, Semites, and Jews, Jehovah and the Christ," by Lorenzo Burge, author of "Pre-Glacial Man."

— George Routledge & Sons will publish shortly translations of Daudet's "Recollections of a Man of Letters," and Guy de Maupassant's "Sur L'Eau" ("Afloat"). Both volumes will be illustrated.

— Cupples & Hurd have in preparation a new edition of "The Naturalist's Guide," by C. J. Maynard; and also a new work by the same author entitled "Eggs of the Birds of the United States," illustrated by the author, to be issued in monthly parts.

— Charles Scribner's Sons have in press Dr. James McCosh's "First and Fundamental Truths: a Treatise on Metaphysics," which is regarded as the crowning philosophic work of this venerable author's long and fruitful life. They have also in hand a volume of musical essays by Henry T. Fink, the musical critic of the New York *Evening Post*, and author of "Romantic Love and Personal Beauty;" a limited edition of 500 copies of Lester Wallack's "Memories of Fifty Years;" and the Dudleian lecture on "The Validity of Non-Episcopal Ordination," delivered at Harvard University, on Oct. 28 last, by Professor George Park Fisher.

— Macmillan & Co. have in press a new work on Darwinism, by Dr. Alfred Russell Wallace, which promises to have much scientific significance. The first volume in their new English Men of Action Series will be "Gen. Gordon," by Sir William Butler. A volume will be issued each month.

— Harper & Brothers have just ready "A Latin Dictionary for Schools," by Charlton T. Lewis, the editor of "Harper's Latin Dictionary." It is not an abridgment, but an entirely new and independent work, designed to explain every word or phrase in the Latin literature commonly read in schools; viz., the complete works of Cæsar, Terence, Cicero, Livy, Nepos, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Phædrus, and Curtius, the Catiline and Jugurtha of Sallust, the Germania and Agricola of Tacitus, and a few words found in some extracts of Florus, Eutropius, and Justinus. The original meaning of every word is first given, and then the modifications which it underwent in usage. The editor has preferred illustrations drawn from the earliest authors read by the students, — Cæsar's Gallic War, Cicero's Orations against Catiline, and the first books

of Vergil's *Æneid*. The general plan of the work was not finally adopted until after consultation with thirty of the leading Latin scholars and teachers in the country.

— W. H. Morrison, Washington, D.C., has just published the fourth volume of Mr. James Schouler's "History of the United States under the Constitution." The period covered is 1831-47, and the fifth (and perhaps concluding) volume, which will break off at 1861, is now in active preparation.

— Rénan has completed the second volume of his "History of the Jews." There is one more volume to come.

— Noah Brooks has written an article on the explorer Henry M. Stanley, whose real name he claims is John Rowlands. The article will appear in the February issue of the *St. Nicholas*, and will be illustrated with a new portrait of the explorer, maps, etc.

— The February instalment of the "Lincoln History," in *The Century Magazine*, will contain chapters of peculiar interest, describing (1) the events leading up to the final removal of Gen. McClellan; (2) the financial measures undertaken by Mr. Chase and advocated by Mr. Lincoln for carrying on the war; (3) the relations between President Lincoln and Secretaries Seward and Chase, including the incident of the simultaneous resignation of the two secretaries, and the manner in which Mr. Lincoln averted a political catastrophe.

— The Yankee dialect made famous in Lowell's "Biglow Papers" is now scarcely to be heard in New England, save in odd corners like the home of "Cape Cod Folks," or in the mountain fastnesses in New Hampshire, or among the Berkshire hills. A new writer, Ella Loomis Pratt, who has done some clever sketches from the last-named region in the columns of the *Springfield Republican* and other journals, has treated that life and dialect in a full-fledged novel, "A Gentleman of Fairden," which is announced as a feature of *The Literary News*, New York, for 1889. It is said to abound in pleasant and humorous pictures of places and people in the Berkshires.

— The Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, have just issued a little pamphlet entitled "Artificial Persons: A Philosophical View of the Law of Corporations," by Charles T. Palmer. The author of this pamphlet is one of the few persons who think that corporations do not have privileges enough. His central thesis is, that a corporation ought to have and exercise all the rights and privileges that belong to a private partnership. He is specially displeased with the rule of law established by the United States Supreme Court, that a corporation chartered by one State cannot exercise corporate privileges in another State unless chartered by that other State also. But his arguments seem to us decidedly weak and inconclusive. A corporation owes its existence to its charter; and its members, in accepting the charter, accept all the conditions and restrictions which that instrument imposes, the chief of which is that they can do nothing but what their charter gives them permission to do. Having accepted these conditions, they have no right afterwards to complain of them. Instead of being a "philosophical view," Mr. Palmer's theory strikes us as both unphilosophical and impolitic.

— The *Family Mail-Bag* is the title of a monthly periodical published at 140 Nassau Street, New York. It is intended for the amusement and instruction of the whole family, and contains an interesting collection of good reading. The January number is the second that has been issued.

— Charles Waldstein's paper on "Ruskin's Work — its Influence upon Modern Life and Thought," will appear in *Harper's Magazine* for February, with a portrait of Ruskin as the frontispiece. In the same number will be printed "A Russian Village — an Artist's Sketch," by Verestchagin.

— Miss Mary F. Seymour's new paper, the *Business Woman's Journal*, which made its first appearance week before last, is devoted to the interests of all women, especially those who work either with brains or hands. It advocates higher education and the adoption of some avocation by every woman whose time is not taken up in household duties, and generally seeks to present the woman's side of every question.